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# The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

*HUDSON*, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, JUNE 17, 1806.

## Literary.

### LAKE's POEMS.

A SMALL volume of Poetry, written by the late Mr. WILLIAM LAKE, was recently put into the hands of the editor of the *Balance*, for publication, by a friend of the author, to whom the Manuscript was bequeathed.

We have no desire to raise the expectations of the public with respect to this work. We wish not to bestow a single commendation in advance. We ask for it no fictitious praise. We are anxious only that it should be *read;* and if read, we are not apprehensive of its fate. The author of this little work was the child of misfortune—he closed a life of disappointment and adversity at the age of eighteen: But if we have formed a just estimate of his merits as a poet, he has left a monument of more than ordinary durability. Some of his pieces are pensive—some sprightly—some satirical—many of them abounding in the most refined sentiment; and all possessing an unusual share of the fire and fancy of poetry.—We copy the following piece from the work, not, indeed, as a specimen of the whole, but merely to shew the powers of the author's mind:

### FANCY AND TRUTH—AN ALLEGORY.

ON a pillow of daisies my head was reclining,
When sleep, gentle sleep, softly stole through my brain;
Sober Reason, her sway o'er my senses resigning,
Slipp'd down from her seat, and gave Fancy the rein.

The Goddess soon mounted, her steeds ambled sweetly,
As, far on life's journey we speeded our way,
The road was all pav'd well and levell'd completely,
The path was all plain, I could ne'er go astray.

From an unclouded sky, Sol was smiling, serenely,
And Zephyrus panted, the wild woods among;
While Nature her gifts not distributed meanly,
But, round, her best bounties profusely had flung.

Softly soothing, in echoes that faintly resounded,
The whispers of water-falls died on my ear;
With carpets of flow'rs ev'ry side-walk abounded,
And birds, sweet as Philomel, woo'd me to hear.

On a hill, gently rising, by deities guarded,
The *Temple of Happiness* rose to my view,
Where all my fond hopes would be fully rewarded—
The sight my heart gladden'd, as nearer I drew.

At length a dim form, through a mist scarce appearing,
Approached me, half frowning, and beckoned my stay;
Gay Fancy grew pale; but, as if nothing fearing,
Affected a smile, and still drove on her way.

Yet soon, gentle Truth, (such the form now appeared)
O'ertook me, and Fancy, at sight of her, fled;
While all the fine scenes, which her magic had reared,
Sunk down, like a spirit, and struck me with dread.

The Temple of Happiness rose, like a meteor,
And now, far remov'd, in the *sky* seem'd to stand;
No more, the blithe birds sung, than Philomel sweeter,
No more, tempting flow'rets bedeck'd the wide land.

Sometimes, I, indeed, spied a rose or carnation,
Sometimes heard a bird, on a neighboring tree;
But, most of the road was beset by vexation,
And strife, toil and sorrow, full oft could I see.

Long time, thus I wandered, by Truth surely guided,
Till, now, a small cottage before us was seen;
O'er all things around it, plain neatness presided,
The flow'rs again bloom'd, and the sky was serene.

Enraptur'd, I view'd it, and thought to enquire
If bliss, such as this, was allotted to *man*;
Which Truth seeing, kindly forestall'd my desire,
And beck'ning my silence, thus mildly began.

"Fond mortal! remember that bliss is a flower,
"Which flourishes only in regions above;
"*Imperfect*; mankind may possess it an *hour*,
"But only in heav'n, all its virtues can prove.

"Fair Virtue, the tenant of yon humble cot is,
"Her worth, *all* acknowledge, yet *few* are her friends;
"To soothe the down-hearted, her thrice-happy lot is,
"And none need despair, who her councils attends."

"The journey of life, oft by dangers is haunted,
"Which nothing, save Virtue, has pow'r to repel;
"Make her but your *friend*; you may meet them, undaunted,
"Her shield can resist all the arrows of hell."

Like the wind, then, mild Truth from my presence removed,
But still, in my ears rang the words that she spoke;
I tried to o'ertake her, and long time I roved,
But effort was vain; and, amaz'd, I awoke.

The publication must necessarily be delayed for several weeks. It will be printed in an elegant duodecimo volume; and a sketch of the author's life, written by his friend, will be prefixed to the work.

BALANCE.

## Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

*FOR THE BALANCE.*

### FOREIGN POLITICKS.

THE great body of the American people, seem to consider the events, which are passing on the theatre of Europe, as of but very little importance to the interests of our own country. They suffer themselves to believe, that because the Atlantic stretches his broad wave between us and the scene of action, we may, without incurring the imputation of folly, remain inactive and unconcerned, calmly viewing the progress of that Corsican plague, which contaminates every thing it meets with, and strikes directly at the vitals of every institution, wearing the garb of freedom. Whence arises this apathy? It is impossible that any American, should feel himself perfectly at ease, were he apprised of the consequences, which would inev-

itably follow the overthrow of Britiſh power. That man is an alien to the blood of our fathers, who would not rather ſee the deſtroying angel paſs over his native land, with three times the fury which ſmote the firſt-born of Iſrael, than witneſs the revocation of our charter of independence, and ſee the functions of deſpotiſm, exerciſed by the vile refuſe of a foreign court. But it is difficult to perſuade thoſe, who have been accuſtomed to hear of nothing but American grandeur and glory, that we are not the firſt military power upon the earth. And this is not the only cauſe of our blind ſecurity. There are ſome among us, who really believe, that Bonaparte would not wantonly attempt the ſubverſion of our liberties, becauſe it would be an act of flagrant injuſtice. Yes! there are men in exiſtence, and having ſome claims to common ſenſe, who would be willing to intruſt their deareſt rights to the juſtice of one, who is not called a *robber*, becauſe he plunders nations, as well as individuals, who is not execrated as a *murderer*, becauſe the guilt of his private aſſaſſinations is loſt, in the crimſon die of his imperial crimes.

But whatever might have been the opinion of many reſpecting the ſecurity of neutral rights, when protected by French power; and however ſanguine, their hopes of being relieved by the triumph of of Bonaparte, from piracies on the ocean, this deluſion muſt vaniſh, when it is known that a demand has been made upon our government, to prohibit all commerce with Great-Britain. I know it is not yet aſcertained by official ſtatements, that ſuch a demand has been made, but when we conſider the vaſt importance of this object to French ambition, and that a ſimilar demand has been made, and a compliance with it enforced upon nations as powerful as ourſelves, and in theory as independent, there can remain but little doubt. Perhaps, however, his imperial and royal majeſty, has only *requeſted* that we would lend him our aſſiſtance, in overcoming that navy which forms ſuch a ſtubborn barrier againſt his progreſs, in the road to univerſal empire. We all know his moderation and complaiſance, when he is not in a ſituation to act the Napoleon: and all, who have ever had any connection with him, well know the import of his *requeſts*.

If this inſolent propoſition had come from one of the Barbary powers, it might have been ſufficient to *reject* it. But proceeding as it does, from a power, that is truly formidable to the world, it cannot fail to rouſe the coldeſt drop of blood that circulates in a freeman's veins. It is not ſufficient to refuſe a compliance. If there is any ſuch thing as a juſt reſentment of national inſult, our rejection ought to be accompanied with marks of indignation, which ſhould tell the world we are not ambitious of a ſeat by the ſide of Pruſſia. It is requiſite that we ſhould now begin to act with vigor: for we are crowded to the very brink of the precipice, where to heſitate is dangerous, and to advance is ruin One ſtep of ſervile complaiſance would bring us within the limits of French influence, and its conſequence, would inſure our deſcent into thoſe realms of mental darkneſs, where the ſun of Liberty has ſet perhaps for ages, and where the baleful corruſcations of a ſplendidly abandoned court, ſerve only to ſhew the iron engines of tyranny, which ſupport the throne of St. Cloud.

DELTA.

## *FOR THE BALANCE.*

### SACRED MUSIC.

WHEN it is considered that the singing of psalms and hymns forms so pleasant and important a part of public worship, it seems strange that the knowledge of sacred music is not more attentively and generally cultivated. Great improvements, however, of late years, are evident in many places.

Being in the city of Albany a short time ago, I attended an exhibition made in the Presbyterian church, by the scholars of a Mr. Buckley, who, as I have been informed, teaches music with great reputation and success. They sung a variety of tunes proper for the church, and a few anthems, with such an accurate observance of the *time*, carrying all the *parts*, that I never have been more agreeably entertained by any thing of the kind. This led me to make some enquiry as to the teacher and the book which he used.

The character of Mr. Buckley is respectable; he has taught for several years in the place; and the book which he uses, and of which he is the proprietor, is entitled, "*The New-York and Vermont Collection of* Sacred Harmony." It was originally published in this city by *Thomas H. Atwill*, and purchased by Mr. Buckley, who has re-printed it in an elegant manner. This collection is said to be the principal one now in use, and to furnish a more general and better assortment of tunes, of different metres and keys, and a greater variety of approved anthems and set pieces of music, than any other extant. The innovations which some have attempted by introducing into the notes *squares*, *diamonds* and *triangles*, have fallen into disrepute. This appears from the demand which is made for *The New-York and Vermont Collection*, edited by Mr. *Buckley*, on the plan which time immemorial has sanctioned, and in which the notes have all *round* heads. Were there nothing else to recommend the good old fashion, the prevalence of it all the world over, except with a few modern fanatics, is sufficient. The person who does not understand this long approved mode, if called to sing, must look like a fool, the *squares*, *diamonds* and *triangles* notwithstanding.

The great objects in writing this, are to encourage merit; to excite an attention to sacred music in other places; and to recommend a book and mode of teaching which have been so very successful. Mr. Buckley may not be more skilful than many other teachers, and his success may be ascribed chiefly to his following the old method, and his use of a most excellent collection which he has printed. I am inclined to believe that besides these, he has a happy faculty of teaching.

HARMONICUS.

## Political.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

WE have been credibly informed, that to anſwer party purpoſes, and ſilence the ſuſpicions which aroſe from the charges which were publiſhed and republiſhed reſpecting the Attorney-General, it was confidently aſſerted, by party leaders, in remote parts of the ſtate, that the editor of the Repertory was hired to vent every calumny that could be imagined againſt Mr. Sullivan—that he had prepared himſelf to abſcond, and that he would diſappear as ſoon as election was over.

There are now undoubtedly members in the Houſe, who have been thus impoſed upon. They are now informed that the editor is ſtill very quietly purſuing his occupation, and ſtill holds himſelf ready to ſubſtantiate every charge he has made, againſt the Attorney-General, either in a court of juſtice, or before a legiſlative Committee—particularly a charge very intereſting to the members of the Legiſlature, as guardians of the rights and property of their fellow-citizens—viz. That the Attorney-General has been, for years, in the habit of EMBEZZLING THE MONEY OF THE COMMONWEALTH. If this is not true, Mr. Sullivan is ſuffering moſt cruelly and unjuſtly. Men of ſenſe know that votes prove nothing, or at leaſt that they do not deſtroy evidence of facts. The candid and informed part of the community govern themſelves by the evidence of facts, and votes do not refute accuſations, which appear to be proved. This has been ſo evident, that no man can pretend the public have been indifferent to theſe diſcuſſions. In mercy, in juſtice to Judge Sullivan, if he is wronged let him be redreſſed—if he is not wronged, it inevitably follows that redreſs is due to the Commonwealth.

## *EXTRACTS.*

Bonaparte has within a ſhort time made ſix *plaiſter of Paris* Kings. They are made to ſhew, and will be eaſily broken.

In the new French Dictionary, Liberty is deſcribed to be a word of *three* ſyllables—the Lexicographer dare not go any further. [*London Paper*]

BONAPARTE has a *fine map* of St. Domingo in his ſtudy—The Black EMPEROR ſwears it is *all he ſhall have* of that Iſland. [ibid]

The brig Favorite, of Boſton, loaded with a cargo of ICE, went to Martinique, where the cargo was ſold at 5 cents per lb. which amounted to 4000 dollars.

## Editor's Cloſet.

[OMITTED LAST WEEK.]

There are men in the world, who feel ſuch an exceſſive itch to become famous, that they would ſooner conſent to have their names branded with *infamy*, than to live and die in obſcurity. A man of this deſcription, who reſides ſomewhere in the back parts of this county, or within the borders of Maſſachuſetts, previous to the late election, compoſed a ſtring of political jargon, which he whimſically entitled, *An addreſs to the independent electors of the county of Columbia.*—Soon after the election, my friend and correſpondent "LUCIUS," offered ſome ſevere remarks on this ſtrange performance; but I deemed them a little unſeaſonable, and in a note of acknowledgment, obſerved, that "the addreſs paſſed the gulph of oblivion within two days after it was publiſhed;" and that "the author of it had never yet emerged from obſcurity."—This was a dreadful blow to the poor miſcalculating wight who wrote the addreſs. He could have borne the cutting ſtrictures of "Lucius"—he could have conſented to be hung and gibbeted; but he could not bear to be treated contemptuouſly.—*Obſcurity!*—dreadful thought!—more ſhocking than water to a mad dog—it almoſt drove him to diſtraction. So far did his paſſions get the better of his thimble full of brains, that, in the firſt paroxiſms of his rage, he actually wrote a column for the Pittsfield *Glow-worm*, which I offer to any perſon any way intereſted in the caſe, as ample proof of the man's inſanity, and of its being cauſed by the dread of *obſcurity*.

I ſincerely pity this "obſcure" gentleman. His pen will never render him eminent. He will be compelled, at laſt, to adopt ſome of the means mentioned in his performance, viz. to ſteal a horſe, or burn a barn.

*Fair Warning.*

I have no diſpoſition to diſcourage neighborly acts. I am perfectly willing that thoſe who receive and pay for my papers, ſhould loan them to thoſe who do not receive and pay for them. But I now give fair warning, that if any perſon hereafter borrows one of my papers of a neighbor, and returns it with inſolent and abuſive remarks written on the margin, and the fact comes to my knowledge, the perſon ſo offending ſhall be expoſed. Neither the cut of his coat, the ſize of his hat, nor the gravity of his countenance ſhall protect him.

## "TAMMANY."

We learn by Cheetham's paper, that a gang of Indians, or *white men*, pretending to be Indians, late held a council (whether of war or peace does not fully appear) at a "great wigwam" ſomewhere about New-York—that a "long talk" was delivered; but its purport is not mentioned—and finally, that a number of toaſts were waſhed down by "the waters of the Great Spring" (probably meaning a whiſkey-caſk.) Some of the toaſts are worthy of notice, as will be ſeen by the following examples:—

"All the members and chiefs of the great council of our nation—may they never be ſo mad as to think of croſſing the great waters in their canoes, to fight the white men of the eaſt, but only be prepared with their arrows and tawmihawks to repel them if they ſhall dare to invade our land."

True Indian policy, we confeſs; and, we muſt add, true democratic policy, too. Never mind the blockade of our harbors—the ſeizure of our property—the impreſſment and murder of our ſeamen—the deſtruction of our ſeaports; but if the "white men" come on ſhore, and follow us into the woods and mountains, then let us point our arrows and whet our tawmihawks to repel them.

It muſt be acknowledged, that theſe "men of the woods," convey a pretty juſt idea of gun-boats, by comparing them to "canoes;" but we ſhould like to be informed by ſome of the wiſeſt of theſe our tawny brethren, what would have been the fate of our countrymen in Tripoli, had not ſome men been "ſo mad as to croſs the great waters." But, hold—we are departing from the true intent and meaning of the toaſt. "The *white* men of the eaſt" only, are ſpoken of. This can have no reference to the *red*, and the *black*, and the *yellow* men of Tripoli.

"The ſpirit of "76," the blood of our deceaſed brother Pierce of the Delaware Tribe, wantonly ſhed, rouſed it—may it not ſubſide until the inſult to the nation is adequately atoned for, or *avenged*."

Since we are to fight with our arrows and tawmihawks only, and on ſhore, how is Pierce's death to be avenged?

"The father and council of our town—their patriotiſm and humanity in interring Pierce, at the public charge, and their promptitude in reſenting the inſult, as far as they had the power, ſhew that they have not ceaſed to deſerve well of their country."

"Promptitude in reſenting the inſult!" How was this done? By calling on the Preſident for three or more frigates, when they knew he had but one, nor even men enough to man *that*.

"The marauders of the ſeas, as cowardly as they are inſolent—they keep at a diſtance from our ſhores, in their canoes; let them come and attack us on land, and we will convince them that our tawmihawks are as keen, our arrows as pointed, our bows as well ſtrung, and our warriors as brave and as expert as in "76."

*Turn about is fair play.* "When the marauders of the ſeas" are ſatisfied with plundering and inſulting us, they will undoubtedly, *if they pleaſe*, come on ſhore, and preſent their heads to our keen tawmihawks, and bare their boſoms to our pointed arrows. Until then, if our government purſues its preſent policy, our "ſpirit of 76" (eſpecially that imported from Europe within ten years) muſt evaporate in toaſts, and orations, and ſongs, and newſpaper ravings.

We copy one more toaſt, as peculiarly luſcious:—

"Our ſquaws and paupooſes, in protecting our country we protect them—what ſtronger tie can it have upon us for our devotion to it?

It has been wittily remarked, that the game now playing in France, is *Pam Loo*, in which the *Knave* is the higheſt card in the pack.

## *To* Correſpondents.

"POLITICUS," is unavoidably poſtponed until our next.

Other communications received too late for this paper, will be attended to.

# Selected.

## *MIRANDA's EXPEDITION.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

*To the Honourable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,*

THE MEMORIAL

Of Samuel G. Ogden, of the city of N. York, Merchant,

*RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,*

THAT your memorialiſt is under a criminal proſecution for an offence againſt the laws of the United States, of which if he is guilty he has been led into the error by the conduct of the officers of the executive government, who now intend, by bringing upon him the penalties of the laws, to ſacrifice his character, fortune and liberty, in expiation of their own errors, or to deprecate the vengeance of foreign governments, by offering him as a victim to their reſentments.

Your memorialiſt is the owner of an armed ſhip called the Leander, which lately ſailed from the port of New-York, under the command or direction of Gen. Franciſco de Miranda, to whom your memorialiſt chartered the ſaid ſhip. Your memorialiſt, in his mercantile capacity, was an active agent in fitting and providing her for the voyage in which ſhe ſailed. And for his agency in this reſpect he now ſtands indicted. But your memorialiſt did not know that there was any law of the United States, which forbade him to act as he has done, in relation to the above-mentioned ſhip, nor could he believe that his acts were criminal, when he was certain that the projects of general Miranda, as connected with the expedition of an armament from the U. States, had not only been fully communicated to the preſident, and to the ſecretary of ſtate, but had received their applauſe and encouragement. When he knew alſo that the executive officers of the government of the U. States at the city of N. York, had a full knowledge of the extraordinary equipments of the Leander, and when he found that no meaſures were taken to caution your memorialiſt or to check theſe preparations.

If the acts of your memorialiſt have been illegal he cannot doubt but that the laws may be put in force againſt him. They may be inſtruments in the hands of that executive, who has rendered him obnoxious to the puniſhment they denounce.—Yet as there muſt be in a free government ſome ſhelter in every caſe from injuſtice and oppreſſion, your memorialiſt turns with confident hopes to the aſſembled repreſentatives of a free people, and truſts, that if it ſhall appear to them that one of their fellow-citizens has been ſeduced into an error by the encouragement of the executive, that executive will not be ſuffered to proſtitute its power by bringing on him puniſhment, when the guilt, if any there be, reſts upon themſelves.

Your memorialiſt has not only to complain of the injuſtice of cauſing him to be proſecuted as a criminal, but to repreſent to you the illegal manner of conducting that proſecution, by which the moſt ſacred rights of a citizen have been violated, and the firſt principles of juſtice trampled under foot by a magiſtrate of the U. States. That the caſe of your memorialiſt may be fully before your honorable body, he will proceed to give a candid hiſtory of all the facts which have relation to the offence of which he is accuſed.

Your memorialiſt was unacquainted with general Miranda, till about the 23d day of December laſt, when he returned from Waſhington. He then applied to your memorialiſt as the owner of the ſhip Leander, which he propoſed to engage to tranſport him, with ſome men, munition and implements of war, to a port in the Spaniſh territory in South America, at the ſame time inviting your memorialiſt to provide a variety of thoſe articles, which his project required, and in order to induce your memorialiſt to embark in the enterprize, and to convince him that it had the approbation of the government of the U. States, the following facts were diſcloſed to your memorialiſt, and were corroborated by the repreſentation of Col. W. S. Smith, ſurveyor of the port of New-York, and by the documents herein after mentioned.

General Miranda is a native of the province of Carraccas in South America, where he ſpent the earlier part of his life. The inhabitants of that country were repreſented as groaning under their dependence on a deſpotic government, and anxious to throw off the yoke. Many of gen. Miranda's countrymen were alſo ſtated to have been long deſirous of freeing themſelves from their bondage, looking to him as their expected deliverer, and ready to receive and unite with him whenever he ſhould bring to them a hope of ſucceſs.—It was further ſuggeſted that gen. Miranda had long entertained a deſign of emancipating his native country, which was diſcloſed to Mr. Jefferſon and the deſign approved by him, ſo long ago as when Mr. Jefferſon was miniſter at the court of France from the United States. That gen. Miranda had been for ſome years ſoliciting and expecting aid in his enterprize from Great Britain, but that at length finding his expectations of aſſiſtance from that quarter fallacious, he had left that country and embarked for this; not with an intent to relinquiſh his deſign, but with the hope of finding here the means of ſucceſs; that he had arrived in New-York in the beginning of November laſt, bringing with him a very intereſting and important letter to a gentleman of the firſt conſequence in N. York, which fully developed his deſigns, and ſtated that he had embarked for the U. States, on the execution of the great plan, which he had for ſo many years meditated for the liberation of his country. That in utter deſpair of the Britiſh government taking any deciſive ſtep, he had at laſt determined to try what could be effected by ſuch reſources as America could furniſh, and might be willing to afford him, either as an enterprize ſanctioned by public authority, or undertaken by individual adventurers.

Your memorialiſt was well aſſured that this letter was, about the latter end of November, communicated to the ſecretary of ſtate and to the preſident of the United States; that after it had been ſome days in the hands of the Secretary of State, the receipt of it was acknowledged by him; and that about the laſt of the ſame month general Miranda proceeded to Waſhington to communicate perſonally his plan to the government. That immediately after his arrival at Waſhington, general Miranda viſited the Secretary of ſtate; that in his firſt interview he informed the Secretary that he deſired to make an important and confidential communication to the government as ſoon as the preſident ſhould permit it to be received; that at a ſubſequent interview the ſecretary of ſtate informed him, that having conſulted the preſident on the ſubject of their former conference, he was authorized to receive his communication; that general Miranda then opened to the ſecretary of ſtate his object in coming to the United States, expoſed the condition of the province of Carraccas, the general diſcontent of its inhabitants, and the eaſe with which it might become independent, concluding by a requeſt for the countenance and ſuccour of the government. That at a ſubſequent interview the ſecretary of ſtate informed general Miranda, that he had communicated to the preſident what had paſſed in their preceding conference; that the preſident's ſentiments could not be doubted, but that government could afford neither ſuccour nor aid to the enterprize in which he was engaged. That upon this general Miranda remarked, that without the countenance of government, individuals might be unwilling to aſſiſt him, and the ſecretary replied that the United States was a free country, where every one might do what the laws did not forbid. That general Miranda then obſerved that the bill depending for prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition might impede his meaſure, and the ſecretary anſwered that bill might not become a law; that general Miranda informed the ſecretary that he had conferred with certain perſons in New-York reſpecting his views, and if government ſhould privately make him a ſmall advance of money he might with the aſſiſtance of thoſe perſons find the ſupplies he wanted; to which the ſecretary replied that the merchants would advance money whenever they became ſatisfied that they had an intereſt in doing ſo, and enquired what ſupplies he might want, and who were the perſons with whom he had conferred; general Miranda anſwered that he wanted a few officers and privates, together with a quantity of arms ammunition,

and that he had conferred with commodore Lewis and colonel Smith, who had named your memorialist to general Miranda as the proprietor of vessels suitable to his views. Whereupon the secretary expressed himself favorably concerning the fitness of these persons named by general Miranda, adding in reference to our memorialist that it would be better than the St. Domingo trade, in which your memorialist had been some time engaged, and that colonel Smith was more qualified for military service than for the custom-house, in consequence of which last observation, general Miranda then said that colonel Smith would go with him, if he could have leave of absence; but the Secretary replied, that such permissions were unusual, and could not be granted in this instance, and that the conference ended with an intimation on the part of the secretary of state, that whatever might be done should be discreetly done, and with the understanding on the part of general Miranda, that though the government would not aid his enterprise, it met its approbation and encouragement, and that it would not be opposed; that General Miranda remained at Washington fourteen days, and had several interviews with the president and secretary; in which time he wrote to colonel William S Smith two letters, of which copies follow:—

*Washington, Dec. 11th 1805.*

My Dear Friend,

I have received your letter of the 1st and 6th of this month, and your commodore's of the 5th. The business you and *him* mention is on the *tapis* at this present moment and will be concluded I hope in the course of this week. Not a moment is lost and the appearances look very favorable—Have a little patience and you shall soon hear the result. I hope you will act on your side with as much activity, &c. &c. My best compliments to the commodore and Major A. They both shall hear from me as soon as any thing is decided; write to me here at *Stelle's Hotel* and that will be sufficient, if the direction is *Mr. Molini.* Yours, M——A.

Col. Wm. S. Smith.

*Washington, Dec. 14th, 1805.*

Dear Friend,

I saw yesterday, for the second time, both the gentlemen; and after talking fully on the subject, I think I brought the business to a conclusion. Yet Mr. M. upon hearing my determination of quitting this city to-morrow for New-York, appeared surprised, and persuaded me not to leave it before Tuesday next, the 17th, when he expected me to dine with him, and have a little more conversation I suppose. On consideration I thought that a stay three days longer might show calm and patience on my part, which would give to this step all the dignity I intended, though I am persuaded that no more will be obtained than what is already imparted. Their tacit approbation and good wishes are evidently for us, and they do not see any difficulty that may prevent the citizens of the United States in attending personally or sending supplies for his obejct, provided the public laws should not be openly violated. Your demand of permission or leave of absence is considered impracticable, and Mr. M. thinks it easier to take the risk upon yourself at once; however we shall consider this subject with much reflection when we shall meet at New York. On the 18th early, I shall certainly leave this for Philadelphia from whence I will write to you again, and without much delay proceed to New-York. In the mean time, I request you to have every thing ready for departure before the last day of December, and I beg of you to show to our worthy commodore as much as is necessary of this letter, not thinking prudent in me at this moment and on so delicate a subject to write any more; do the same with the major, and repeat to both my most sincere friendship and permanent esteem. When we meet, you and they shall hear more on this subject, in the mean time act with much caution and great activity.

Yours, M——.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that the extraordinary equipment of the ship Leander, though made with some appearance of secrecy, was a matter of general conversation, and of great notoriety, in the city of New-York, for a long time before she sailed. That several officers of the government of the United States were acquainted with it; that in particular it was well known to the collector of the port of New-York, to whom a formal representation was made by an officer of high rank under the government of the state; and the collector was by him called upon to notice the fact; but the collector refused to do so, saying it was not his official duty to notice the representation; that eleven days before the Leander sailed, on the 22d day of January last, general Miranda wrote to the president of the United States a letter, and a letter to the secretary of state, of which the following are translations.

*New York, 22d January, 1806.*

Mr. President,

I have the honor to send you enclosed the natural and civil history of Chili, of which we conversed at Washington; you will perhaps find more interesting facts and greater knowledge in this little volume, than in those which have been before published on the same subject concerning this beautiful country.—If ever the happy prediction which you have pronounced on the future destiny of our dear Columbia is to be accomplished in our day, may Providence grant that it may be under your auspices, and by the generous efforts of her own children. We shall then in some sort behold the revival of that age the return of which the roman bard invoked in faver of the human race.

The last great age foretold by sacred rhymes
Renews its finished course; Saturnian times
Roll round again, and mighty years began
From this first orb, in radiant circles ran.

With the highest consideration and
Profound respect, I am, Mr. President,
Your very humble
And very obedient servant,
(Signed) FRAN DE MIRANDA,

*To Thomas Jefferson, Esquire President of the U. States* } (Private.)

*New York, 22d January, 1806.*

Sir,

On the point of leaving the U. States allow me to address a few words to you, to thank you for the attentions you were pleased to show me during my stay at Washington. The important concerns which I then had the honor to communicate to you, I doubt not, will remain a profound secret until the final result of that delicate affair; I have acted upon that supposition here by conforming in every thing to the intentions of the government, which I hope to have apprehended and observed with exactness and discretion. The enclosed letter contains a book which I have promised to the President of the United States, and which I pray you to transmit to him. Have the goodness to present my respectful compliments to Mrs. Madison, and to believe me with the highest consideration and esteem Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,
(Signed) FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

To the hon. James Madison, Esq.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that these letters were received by the president and secretary so as to allow ample time for arresting the Leander before she had left the port of New-York, if it had been the pleasure of government so to do, as the said ship did not leave the port of New-York till the second day of February last.

From this statement your memorialist trusts it will appear that the secretary of state and the president of the United States, had a full knowledge of the intentions of general Miranda, in respect to the province of Carraccas; and that they also knew he was making preparations at this port to carry these intentions into execution. That though the government would not directly aid the enterprise of general Miranda, yet they gave it their approbation, and by their conduct encouraged your memorialist to involve himself in it. After this statement of facts, your memorialist hopes that it will not be improper if he adverts to the state of our political affairs at the time this vessel was equipped. The president, in his message at the opening of congress, had in effect represented the United States as on the eve of an inevitable war with Spain; nay, from that message it did appear that the most flagrant and violent acts of hostility had been committed by Spain on the territory, vessels and citizens of the United States, and that so far there was an actual war between the two nations. At the moment too that these preparations were making, congress were acting with closed doors, and in the opinion of the world were occupied about our relations with Spain; at this period war might have been made by the constitutional authority, and under that authority the president might have sanctioned a hostile military expedition, tho' there had been no public declarations of war. If congress had seen fit to wage war with Spain, and it had been thought proper to carry on secret enterprizes before the declaration was made, the executive would have been the organ through which such enterprizes must have been executed:—When, therefore, your memorialist was certain that the president and secretary of state had a perfect knowledge of the intentions of general Miranda, and that he was making preparations to carry them into execution—when your memorialist found that no measures were taken to check those preparations by the executive—and when, in addition to all this, your memorialist found that the bill for preventing the exportation of arms had been arrested in its progress, according to the prediction of the secretary of state, your memorialist could not but conclude that the expedition of general Miranda not only met the approbation of government but that it was sanctioned by the laws. Your memorialist could not have believed that the executive officers of the government, seeing preparations for an illegal enteprise, and possessing power to arrest them in their progress, could calmly look on till the mischief was complete, and then punish the offence that they had thus encouraged, and might have prevented. If the object of government was only the punishment of crimes, such

might have been the conduct of its officers; but if governments are instituted to be the guardians of the peace, happiness and tranquility of society and of all its members, then it is criminal in its officers to nurse and nourish an offence, till it shall attain its maturity, that it may be a fit object for giving effect to the sanctions of the criminal code.

[REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.]

*INTERESTING*

# Foreign Intelligence.

IN CONTINUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. secretary Fox, the order of the day was read by taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious message. The message was then read.

Mr. Secretary Fox then rose, and spoke to the following effect: "I am sure it is impossible that the message we have now heard read, can fail to excite the strongest sensation in every temper and disposition of mind which can exist in this house. In the first place, when we hear it stated that his Majesty had abstained from appealing to his British subjects, on account of the violence and injustice which had been done to him in the seizure of his eletoral dominions, it is impossible not to feel grateful for that kindness and mildness which his Majesty has always shewn to the subjects of his realm. It was with the most extreme reluctance that he could consent to involve them in a war upon any ground, that was not immediately and directly connected with British interests——After the sentiment of gratitude to his Majesty for this tender consideration of his subjects of this kingdom, the next feeling which must be strongly excited by the message, is a feeling of just indignation at the court of Prussia. I hope that every member, while he feels this just indignation will, at the same time perceive the propriety of uniting the most vigorous measures, with a language temperate and moderate, which does not violate that respect which had been always considered due to crowned heads, and ought not, in the present times, to be departed from. Indeed, to describe justly the measures which have been adopted by the court of Prussia against this country, they cannot be called the measures of the King of Prussia, for that sovereign is known to be of a mild and pacific disposition; nor could they be called the measures of his ministers, for no ministers could freely advise a proceeding so violent and injurious to the interests of that monarch. The measures must be considered such as his Prussian Majesty had been induced to adopt, from the pernicious counsels of the enemies of his country. Had it been my object to condemn, in the strongest terms, the decision of the Prussian cabinet, I might have thought it necessary to lay some additional papers on the table, but that not being my object, I have moved but for few. More would have been unnecessary, as it was not my wish to give the strongest possible colouring to the accusation that the message contains. If we are to understand those proceedings which have terminated in an outrage, unprecedented in the history of the worst proceedings of the worst times of Europe, it will be necessary to view the transaction a little earlier. The origin of this proceeding is to be traced to the convention concluded at Vienna, on the 15th of December, between Count Haugwitz and the French Emperor; but when it is considered what was the situation of Prussia at the time that its sovereign concluded that treaty with France, it must be recollected, that its means of negociation were still greater than what it derived from its own resources, or its own armies. The armies of Prussia were undoubtedly numerous and respectable; but was it on them alone that the King of Prussia relied, when he was negociating with France? Certainly it was not. He had a strong additional support, which gave weight to his negociations. The Emperor of Russia, after he had left Austerlitz, gave the whole direction of the Russian troops that remained in Germany, to the command of the King of Prussia. This country too had promised him a powerful assistance by pecuniary supplies, if he should be driven to a war with France. These were the means he possessed of giving weight to his negociations; and how did he apply those means? Why, to seize a part of the territories of one of those powers which had been supporting him in that rank and situation which enabled him to conclude his treaty. *(Loud cries of hear, hear!)* After this treaty was signed, a considerable difficulty remained in the execution of it. This difficulty proceeded, in a great measure, from the just scruples of the King of Prussia, who perceived that it would be very hard to prevail on his Britannic Majesty to ratify such a treaty, and who therefore, felt that his title would be so bad as to make the acquisiton of Hanover, under these circumstances, a poor equivalent for those provinces that he was obliged to give up to France. He felt, besides, that upon no principle of justice could he pretend to take it on other terms from those which France herself had held it on, and therefore, at first, he did not pretend to take Hanover absolutely, but with the power of restoring it. France, in the mean time, pressed for the cession of Anspach and Bayreuth. What then did the King of Prussia do? Certainly he could not expect that the French government would be able to negociate between him and his Britannic Majesty, that he should be allowed to retain Hanover, and therefore he finally resolved to seize it without the consent of his Majesty, and under the pretence of an equivalent for Anspach, Bayreuth, and those provinces which were ceded to France. It cannot then be said, that this treaty, and the proceedings which followed it, were altogether the effect of fear, for what was the necessity under which his Prussian Majesty was placed: Was it merely the necessity of ceding Anspach and Bayreuth? This might have been a considerable misfortune, yet it was one which might be justified by necessity. But the sort of necessity claimed by the King of Prussia is different; he says, "Because I have lost Anspach and Bayregth, I therefore feel myself under the necessity of seizing the dominions of some third power, but of one that, from all times, and by every circumstance, I was bound to respect." This is the sort of necessity claimed by the Prussian court, and it is this which makes the case of Prussia much worse than that of any other nation in Europe, As for Spain (I do not wish to revive the differences of opinion with respect to the Spanish war) but Spain, I say, would comply no further with the wishes of our enemies, than by giving a sum of money. Holland and other powers have been, from terror, obliged to make cessions of territory to France, but no other power has been compelled, by terror, to commit robberies or spoliations on its neighbors *(A cry of hear! hear!)* It is in this that the case of Prussia stands distinguished from that of all other nations. We cannot help looking, with some degree of pity and contempt, on a power that can alledge that it is reduced to such a necessity. It would be in itself, a considerable humiliation or degradation to Prussia, to be obliged to give up those provinces to which it was so much attached, and which had been called, "The cradle of the house of Brandenburgh." The degradation of this cession was still more increased by the conduct of the people of Anspach, who entreated their Sovereign not to abandon them. Instead of lessening the ignominy of the cession, it was a great increase of dishonour, to sell a brave and loyal people for what was called an equivalent: It was an union of every thing that was contemptible in servility with every thing that was odious in rapacity *(Cries of hear! hear!)* On the 27th January an official letter was written from Baron Hardenburgh to Mr. Jackson, expressly stating it to be the intention of his Prussian Majesty to take possession of Hanover only until the conclusion of peace between England and France. In the answer to that letter, his Majesty expresses his firm reliance on the declaration of his Prussian Majesty, but wishes the terms to be more explicit. The language that Prussia held at that time to our court, was the same she then held to Russia and every other court with which she was connected by the relations of friendship.

Soon after this, the convention with France appeared, and then the Court of Prussia wished to represent the measures taken with regard to Hanover, as in a manner dictated by France. They would have it supposed, that it was rather an object of French than of Prussian ambition, that they should be possessed of Hanover. At first, they tried to represent to the government of this country, that it was more for our interest that Hanover should be occupied by Prussian than by French troops, and their argument was this: "If we have it, the ports may be still open to your commerce, or at least your manufactures may have a passage thro' our territory. This hope was, however, now entirely cut off, and M. de Schulenberg, in his manifesto, professes to take the country as a present from France, which she had won, and held by the right of conquest. No example could be found in all the histories of war, and no mention had ever been made by the writers on the law of nations, of any power having a right to receive as a present a country occupied during a war, by one of the belligerent powers, but not ceded by the other. The house must therefore see to what extremity they are now reduced. It would be idle to say that a war with Prussia would not be a calamity. It is impossible but that it must be a calamity to this country to have the number of its enemies increased. It is also a painful consideration to think that there is no mode of returning this calamity on the aggressors, which will not in some degree fall also on the neutral and friendly nations, and even ourselves. The house will, however, feel that there are occasions in which a manifestation of our principles and of our resentment become necessary, altho' attended with the calamities inseparable from war. If such an outrage as this were passed over, might not every other nation in Europe, and particularly those who have less power to resist than Prussia, say to us, "we wish as much as you that the power of France could be restrained, but you see our situation, and the great Power of France to which we are exposed." What are we to do? If this question were put to me, I should answer, that powers in that situation must save themselves as well as they can, and even make cessions, if they are insisted upon. If Prussia should alledge that she was in that state of comparative weakness that she was obliged to cede Anspach and Bayreuth; however his Majesty might lament the necessity or the accession of strength his enemies derived from the acquisition, still he would not have attempted to oppose it, or make the slightest remonstrance on the occasion. But when that power shall say, "I am not only obliged to make cessions, but I am also obliged to make war with you," then the question becomes very different, and his Majesty is under the necessity of considering it in a very different light. Although I, for one, am not inclined to look very favorably on the present situation of this country, not to feel so sanguinely as some other gentlemen, yet I think, that upon the present occasion we should make a signal example of the Court of Prussia; and whatever principles theorists may lay down about restoring the balance of Europe, I think we shall do more to restore the sound and true principles that ought to prevail in Europe, by shewing the world, in this instance, that this country will not abandon them herself, nor consent that they shall be departed from by other nations in their transactions with her. I consider that the power of the country consists in a great measure in the known justice of its principles, in its moderation and forbearance; but if the Court of Berlin chuse to depart from the principles of justice, and to act hostilely to this country it must take the consequence. I believe it has as yet gained nothing by its injustice. Hanover, desolated as it was first by French armies, and afterwards in a still greater degree by Prussian armies, can add little or nothing to the revenues of Prussia, neither can it in its present situation increase her military strength. The King of Prussia has been given a mere nominal possession of that country; but so far from being strengthened by this present from France he is only the more completely vanquished and subdued. Austria was forced by the fortune of war, to cede many of her provinces. Other nations have also been obliged to make similar concessions; but none of them had, like Prussia, been reduced to that lowest state of degradation, to consent to become the ministers of

the injustice and rapacity of a master. By the command of France. Prussia was obliged to shut the ports of Hanover against our ships, and what was the possession which France allowed her to keep of Hanover? She has sent General Barbout to reside in that country as a militar superintendant. to see that every thing be done there according to the pleasure of France.—There are many other instances of the manner of which Prussia is now treated by France. In several transactions respecting the possession of Essen and Werden. and several little villages almost too inconsiderable to name, Prussia is treated with as little respect as she deserves *(cries of hear! hear!)* The French appear constantly to treat Prussia as a country that it is impossible to make a treaty or agreement with: and in this respect, it is very likely they are in the right. *(Hear! hear!)* In our conduct upon this occasion, we shall have avoided a great evil, and done some good. We shall avoid the giving the sanction of this country to the spoliations which have been committed on the continent We shall avoid the imputation of being indifferent to the fate of his majesty's foreign possessions, which would be a heavy imputation, even, if it were supposed that heir security was not immediately connected with the interests of this country; but, above all, we shall avoid the giving our sanction to that principle which has been lately adopted, of transferring the subjects of one prince to another, in the way of equivalents, and under the pretext of convenience and mutual accommodation. The wildest schemes that ever were before broached, would not go so far to shake the foundations of all established governments as this new pacific. If we are to make exchanges, let us exchange those things which are the proper objects of exchange; let us ive a field for a field, or let us exchange its stock, its oxen, and its sheep, but let us not consider the people of a country, or the subjects of a state, as matter for exchange or barter. There must be in every nation a certain attachment of the people to its form of government, without which no nation can subsist. This principle then of transferring the subjects of one prince to another, strikes at the foundation of every government and the existence of every nation. I had therefore great pleasure in presenting the note delivered by me to Mr Jacobi, which expressed that no consideration of convenience or mutual accommodation, much less an equivalent, should ever induce his Majesty to forget the exemplary fidelity and attachments of his Hanoverian subjects, or consent to the alienation of the Electorate. I do not know that it is necessary to make any further observations; but before I sit down, I must state, that there can be no doubt but that the shutting the ports of Prussia to British vessels alone, is most clearly and unquestionably an act of hostility against this country. Mr. Fox then concluded, by moving an address of thanks to his majesty, which (as usual) was an echo of the message,"

## Hudson, *June* 17.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

.....

"*The devil is in Massachusetts.*"

PRESIDENT.

The arts and exertions of demagogues and political jugglers, have at length so far prevailed in Massachusetts, as to throw that commonwealth into a (we hope *temporary*) state of confusion. The House of Assembly is composed of nearly members enough to render it a *Council of Five Hundred*, and from its political complexion, it bears no faint resemblance to a *French council*. Of about 486 members, nearly 280 are democratic—every thing is therefore carried as they wish. They have chosen their speaker and clerk—filled up the vacancy in the senate with a democrat; and appointed a committee of staunch democrats to examine the votes for Governor. This committee, it is said, have already condemned a sufficient number of votes to prevent a choice by the people.

In the Senate, business did not at first proceed quite as smoothly. There were 20 democrats and 19 federalists. In voting for President, the votes stood 19 to 18, and 2 scattering (votes of the candidates.) A majority of the whole being required, no choice was made. After four attempts of this kind, the question was so varied as to enable Mr. Bacon, the democratic candidate, to *vote for himself*, which decided the controversy.

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Miranda's squadron has been beaten at sea, and two schooners taken. The Leander, on board of which was Miranda himself, beat off the enemy. The crews of the schooners are in prison at Carraccas, and will probably meet with a severe fate.

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It is said that Capt. Whitby has again appeared off the Hook, in company with other British ships, and is committing depredations.

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In consequence of late intelligence from Louisiana, the President has returned from Monticello to the city of Washington.

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The brig Franklin is preparing at Washington, to take home the Tunisian ambassador and suite, our differences with Tunis having, it is said, been amicably settled.

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On the night between the 14th and 15th of May a general massacre of the white French took place at Cape Francois, which extended throughout the island, by order of the emperor Dessalines At the Cape more than one hundred persons fell victims.

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At the circuit Court, lately held for the county of Burlington New-Jersey, before the chief justice, and by a special jury, was tried the action of Miss Mary F. Stockton against Thomas Hopkins, for slander. —Verdict, for plaintiff, *Five Thousand Dollars.*

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*Boston May* 30.

A very serious circumstance occurred in town day before yesterday, of which the following have been given to us as the particulars. A violent quarrel took place between a number of Irishmen, in a house near the south end of the mall, in the course of which, one of the most enraged swore he would kill the first man who might pass. A man, by trade a house carpenter, belonging to Roxbury, soon was passing on his way home The frantic desperado, seized a hoe or mattock, and at one blow felled the inoffensive traveller, by a shocking wound on the head. It has been pronounced fatal, and the ruffian has been examined and confined for trial.

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*Charleston, May* 22.

*East Florida.* About nine months ago the Coffee Plant was introduced from Cuba, and planted at Cape Florida It has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation, and no doubts are entertained that it will become the staple article in East Florida This information was given us by a gentleman, who lately arrived here from Cape Florida.

LEXINGTON, *(Ken.)* May 17.

A letter has been received by the Post-Master at this place, from the Post-Master General, dated the 8th April, by which appears that the mail has been purloined of letters which were put into the post-office at Louisville, directed to Mr. Henry Shroeder, merchant, Baltimore, one on the 17th December, 1805, containing the moieties of 1505 dollars, in bank notes—one on the 4th February, 1806, contain the moieties of 1402 dollars—and one other directed to Kennedy and Cox, of Baltimore, containing a draft on Philadelphia, for 2500 dollars, between the 5th of January, Mr. Shroeder's letters to the gentleman who enclosed the notes, have also been suppressed.

In consequence of the receipt of the post-master general's letter, Mr. William Jordan proceeded to Louisville, and examined the post-office there, as well as the post-offices on the route between that place and Lexington, without being able to discover any vestiges of the suppressed letters or notes. He has, however, procured and forwarded to the post-master general several certificates, which may probably cause the removal of a post-master in Kentucky.

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### *Stephen Burroughs!*

It is with great pleasure we can state from good authority, that this notorious villain, who has for years carried on the business very largely of manufacturing paper money, and sending it into the states for circulation, has been arrested (by permission of the British government) and carried to Montreal gaol. He was taken by a party sent at the expence of the Coos Bank. It is said he will have a trial at Montreal, and if found guilty, will be carried from thence into the state of New-York.

[*Keene Sent*]

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### *Miranda*

The reports concerning Miranda have been so various and contradictory, that truth is scarcely perceptible in the midst of these confused accounts. From a source which we conceive authentic, we shall attempt to state such facts for the public information as may be considered correct.

It is well known, that Miranda proceeded from Jacquemel to the little island of Arruba, situated a small distance to leeward of Curracoa. He left it about the 15th of April with the Leander and his two schr's (the Bee and Bacchus,) and was attempting a landing near the province of Coro, where his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of 14 the other of 12 guns, fitted out at La Guita by the government of Carraccas. The Leander after endeavoring to engage the stoutest, suddenly withdrew from the combat, crowded sail and escaped. The schooners left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance, struck their colors to the smallest of the privateers. Two young Spaniards who were on board of one of the schooners, anticipating their inevitable fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned. The remainder of the crew were carried into Porto Cavello, where they were committed to jail. Some of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to Carraccas.

The schrs were entirely laden with ammunition of all kinds, and a considerable number of proclamations in the Spanish language, from Miranda's press, conceived in terms well calculated for the object of inflaming the minds of the Spanish colonists. The fate of these unfortunate adventurers cannot be doubted. The Spanish government viewing them in no other light than Pirates, most of them will be led to the block or the gallows.

Viewing this expedition as having terminated in the defeat and ruin of its authors, it were much to be wished that no suspicions had been excited against our government, on the ground of their encouraging or winking at it—To avert the serious consequences which are impending, it is to be hoped, that in the approaching judicial investigation of this subject, a full, clear and explicit refutation will be given to the imputations which have been publicly made; otherwise it is to be feared, that our national character will receive a stain which no time can erase.

It is confidently stated, that unless this question is satisfactorily explained, both Spain and France will demand from our government some millions as an indemnity for the violence committed on the authority and rights of the former; nor does it require great sagacity to predict with what a cheerful avidity such a demand would be advanced.

## Wreath.

### EXTRACTS.

#### EPIGRAMS.

On seeing the words *Domus Ultima* inscribed on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the Cathedral of Chichester.

DID he, who thus inscribed this wall
Not read, and not believe St. Paul,
Who says there is where'er it stands,
"Another house not made with hands?"
Or shall we gather from these words
That house is not a *house of Lords*.

*On a dumb, but very ingenious boy,*

Happy boy, no more complain,
Nor think thy loss of speech a pain;
Nature has us'd thee like good liquor
And *cork'd* thee but to make thee *quicker*.

*The Chair of Government.*

When Belzebub first to make mischief began,
He the woman attack'd, and she gull'd the poor man;
This Moses asserts, and we hence may infer
That Woman rules Man, and the *Devil rules her*.

## Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

.....

*Extract from the* Miscellaneous Companion, by William Matthews.

#### MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IF things were once estimated according to their intrinsick value, it would require but little consideration for us to be convinced, that the hearty reception of one moral, philosophical truth, tending to confirm the doctrine of moderation and contentment, is better than all the superfluities of riches and honours.

It is but the part of a weak and inconsiderate, as well as of an envious man, to triumph at the loss of another's reputation—even though a *rival*, either living or dead; for besides the general frailty of human nature, by which he himself is liable to fall into still greater disgrace; it behoves him to consider that such is the captiousness of mankind, and such the irrational clamour of party, that his own very excellencies, if he has any, will surely be brought into reproach. He will be abused and slandered, in some degree, while he lives—and so long as human nature remains what it is, his grave may be an asylum for his body, but no security to his reputation.

## Diversity.

### EXTRACTS.

#### MADAME RECAMIER.

*A letter from Paris dated February 25, says.* "*The amiable and accomplished Madame Recamier is now preparing to quit her superb mansion in Ru de Mont Blanc, for an humble dwelling in the Marais, where she intends to establish a Pensionat for young ladies. No female of this capital retired from the circle of fashion with so much native dignity, and supported the reverse of fortune with more becoming fortitude. She carries with her not only the admiration of friends, but the esteem of those who once envied or hated her as a rival. The same as formerly, when in affluence, she has during the last winter received regular invitations to our numerous balls, routs, and assemblies:—and the Empress and the Princess Bonaparte have, by their Chamberlain informed her that her presence in the drawing-room would always be agreeable; but she has renounced entirely all society, and in solitude applied herself for her new situation of life. Even the brilliant offer of princess Louis Bonaparte, to be governess of her children, has been declined in a modest letter; in which she says*—"*that though her education and capacity might be sufficient for the instruction of children of citizens they were not calculated for the education of the children of princes*"—*She adds,* "*that the unavoidable dissipation of courts would besides prevent her from fulfilling her first duty, that of a wife.*" *It is now discovered, that the house of Recamier never possessed any great wealth, tho' its credit, during ten years, has been one of the most extensive.*"

Many of the anecdotes of the day are *manufactured*, for the purpose of amusing or deceiving the public. The following is founded in fact. [*Litchfield Paper.*]

A Frenchman, who resides in this state, applied, some time since, to the State Manager, for promotion. The application was made in the presence of several persons, of different parties. *I will tank you, Master Wallcott*, says the Frenchman, *for make me von officeer*. "What office do you wish for?" replied the Manager in the pride of his power. *Vat you please*, says the Frenchman. *I will be von County Manager, von Town-manager, von District-manager von devil any ting*. On Wolcott's hesitating a little, in a manner which seemed to imply some doubt of the Frenchman's qualifications, the latter added, with great zeal and animation, *Why, Sare, I have lived in France fifteen year: I know all de DEVILISH TRICK: I can tell LIE like hell, and make von great noise; dats all de democrat want.*

Strange as it may seem, the Manager's brass failed him, for *once*—He blushed *black*, and laid nothing.

Duelling.—A captain in the English army, in answer to a person from whom he had received a challenge, wrote as follows:—

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender; yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for long sea voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year old colt. As to myself I do not much like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols take some object, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge, that if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."


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